

13

19/6
5/6
15.

NAME Allan R. Pellow
SUBJECT English & Geography
FORM V DATE 24.5.56.

E.S.A., LONDON

| From to | | Name |
|---------|--------|-----------------------|
| 5, 14 | 8, 17 | York & North C/F |
| 9 | 13 | British Columbia |
| 20, 25 | 21, 26 | Monsoon climate |
| 21 | 23 | Subsidiary c/F |
| 26 | 30 | Columbia |
| 37 | 39 | Lancashire c/F |
| 48 | 51 | Wales |
| 52 | 53 | The Fens |
| 57 | 59 | Mediterranean climate |

continued

Precis.

24.5.56

holidays is

school going

a golden haze. His life was drab
~~on the side of going to school, and~~
uncomfortable with a disagreeable
sense of false position, living amongst
the rich people. We were going back to
our own land and our own people
and we were glad. See me.

8.
20

not very good

122 words
124

The garden is free
of shadows and is
sunny.
always

The most interesting
garden I have seen.

I find most interesting

The garden is a large one, mostly
covered with green houses full of
cacti and succulents. The position of
the garden, it is in the open, where
there are no shadows, and it is
next to a fast running stream. The
formation of the garden is very good.

How
UNUSUAL

Essay

As you enter the main gate, slightly on the left ~~there~~ is a lawn, heart-shaped with two small flower beds on the top parts of the heart and one at the bottom. There is a wide footpath in the middle of the garden separating the lawn from a green house and at the bottom of the garden there are green houses from one wall to the other, ~~made into one the whole width~~, there are about seven green houses tightly packed with cacti and succulents, all of which are very small, but in the large green house, on the right hand side of the path, are very large cacti all about 50 to 70 years old, with beautiful flowers ~~with~~ ^{and} marvellous scents. There is one cactus which has a bloom yearly. It looks marvellous but it

Essay

smells like thousands of bad eggs! It is put in a special compartment by itself so that the smell does not ^{pollute} ~~suffice~~ the air ~~where~~ ^{around} all the other cacti ~~are~~. The lawn, as I have described, ~~it had~~ cacti in the beds which bloom yearly and they have a marvellous, strong smell but a sweet one, which can be smelt from the road. On the right hand side of the path is the large green house and a small pond, next to it, with continuous fresh water, from a nearby stream. There are some fish in there, special ones, and a few water lilies growing. It is the only garden which holds a ~~good amount~~ of interest, apart from the gardens. I ~~started~~ ^{my} started with very little knowledge, to ~~grow cacti~~, after seeing that garden,

has

Kew

my
3

Essays.

~~and I made many mistakes, causing catastrophes.~~

Better $14\frac{1}{2}$
20

Study corrections carefully. Be careful
to avoid clumsy sentence formation.

French ???

$50\frac{1}{2}$
90



Notes Yorkshire & North C/F.
Position.

Lying to the East of the Penns it is the
largest of all English C/Fs and has
the widest variety of coal. It extends
90 by 30 miles, the principal rivers are
the wharfe, Aire, Calder, Don and Trent.
Industries.

I This great ind region may be
divided into two halves.
In the North is the woollen ind
of the West Riding it lies between
the Aire and the Calder, on each side
of this area is limestone which
makes the water hard. Between
these two Rivers is millstone grit
which makes the water soft for
the washing and dyeing of the
wool. Other reasons include

1 sheep are reared on the East of Penns,
although nowadays not sufficient
is found locally and much is imp

3 good supply of coal.

3 nearness of Hull a good port for importing
raw materials and exporting manuf
goods which makes

4 flat lands, roads & rail transeasy
it is also good for growing veg & and
for pasturing cattle for food factory
work

2 In the South the iron & steel industries
this great industrial region grew up
because

1 local iron ore in E of Penns

2 good coal & coke supply.

3 large number of swift flowing from
the Pennines to provide power for
the bellows in the furnaces

4 limestone for lining furnaces

5 thick beds of millstone brick for

grindstones

6 industry is so long established that there
is a large reservoir of highly skilled
worker

Products cutlery and light ^{steel} ~~ring~~
on the sheaf (tribe of Don) heavy ^{steel} and
on the Don

(Widening) Towns

The chief city is Leeds with clothing,
leather glass and soap ind,

Bradford a woollen market

Sheffield

Wakefield. Halifax (carpets)

Dewsbury & Batley (shoddy)

Barnesby South is an import c/mining
centre.

Steel region Towns

The centre is Sheffield noted for
cutlery. Doncaster, Rotherham are

also steel centres.
North Derby area.

To the south of the C/F are found several lighter inds including silk, tuners, artificial silk (rayon), and lace making. The centres are Derby and Notts, Mansfield has a hosiery ind and boot & shoe ind and Leicester make knitted goods.

Derby has a small pottery ind while Notts has cycles engineering tobacco, and drug inds.

Geography. 30.6.56.
British Columbia.

A vast mountainous country as big as all western Europe. It is a very recently developed state lying on the extreme west of Canada 40° - 60° North latitude.

Relief. ✓

Part of the Rocky mountainous system. It consists of four ranges lying parallel to the coast, the Coastal Range and the Cascades linked by the plateau of British Columbia to the Cariboo mountains and the Rockies. The further east one goes the higher the mountains. ✓

Communications.

Although there are numerous valleys between the mountains there is difficulty in communications as the mountains are very

inaccessible. There are only two railways and three passes which are the two main rivers Skeena to the north and the Fraser in the south.

Climate

The west coast has the same type of climate of the British Isles, the main winds are the 'Westerlies' from the Pacific bringing moisture and warmth. These meet the coastal range, rise cool and condense, and fall as snow or rain. So the western slopes of this coastal range have moisture and mild temperatures. But the coastal range acts as a barrier to the west shielding it from the warmth and most of the rain, but as the mountains are higher from east to west each time the winds have to rise higher than before therefore cooling condensing and falling as rain or snow on the higher slopes. Thus

all the ranges act as further barriers until in the centre of the country ^{the} climate is continental in the rain shadow of the mountains and irrigation is necessary.

Occupations

Fishing. This is the chief occupation due to the fjord coastline. The chief catch is salmon. The young salmon hatch in the lakes of the mountains of British Columbia and then swim down to the sea. Three years later they return to near where they hatched to spawn. They are caught on their return either by drift nets in the fjords or by having to swim into enclosures which are emptied daily in rivers. From here they go to the canneries where they have their head, fins and tails removed by the "Iron Chink". It performs this operation at the rate of one per second. Most of them are tinned ~~one~~ or

exported to the whole world. Halibut as well as seals and whales are also caught. Lumbering: The Coastal Range and the Cascades are covered with coniferous forests. The most valuable tree is the Douglas fir - a very tall and straight tree. Because of the mild climate the trees are hard. The huge trunks are hauled by donkey engines with drag chains which haul logs down trough like skid ways formed by placing large trees from end to end or temporary railways. The flying machines bring the logs to the railways. This is a system of pulleys and wires attached to tall trees. The logs float down the river to the booms at the mouth. Here stream-tugs pull the rafts of logs along to the sawmills. Most of the timber used to be exported but lately the smaller trees and waste are made into paper and pulp.

Mining: The Cariboo gold rush of 1858 brought the first colonists to the region. Gold is the chief mineral being obtained from lodes in quartz rock. Besides gold there is silver, lead and zinc. Coal was important but suffered from competition from fuel oil most of which is imported. About half the coal goes to United States of America.

12 1/2 Farming dairying and mixed farming predominates the region. Fruit farming is found in the Okanagan valley a 100 mile trench which, with the aid of irrigation has become a vast orchard. and the ~~valley~~ on each side of this area is limestone which makes the water hard. Between these two rivers is millstone grit which makes water soft for the washing and dying of wool. Other reasons include:-
a sheep are reared on the east of the Penine although nowadays not sufficient is

Towns

Victoria is the capital of British Columbia on the south-east corner of Vancouver Island it is a great port for Australia N. America and the East. Vancouver is the chief port of Canada (a) it is an ice free silt free harbour (b) it is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific and national railways. (c) because of the Panama canal it is the chief link from the prairies with Britain.

MAP ?

The logs float down the river to the booms at the mouth. Here stream-tugs pull the rafts of logs along to the sawmills. Most of the timber used to be exported but lately the smaller trees and waste are made into paper and pulp.

Yorks & Notts coal-field. 30.5.56. Position.

Lying to the east of the Pennines it is the largest of all English coal-fields and has the widest variety of coal. It extends 70 by 30 miles, the principle rivers are the Wharfe, Aire, Calder, Don and Trent.

Industries

This great industrial ^{trial} region may be divided into two halves.

- (a) In the North is the woollen industry of the West Riding it lies between the Aire and the Calder on each side of this area is limestone which makes the water hard. Between these two rivers is millstone grit which makes water soft for the washing and ^edyeing of wool. Other reasons include:-
- (b) sheep ^{are} reared on the east of the Pennines although nowadays not sufficient ^{is} is

- (b) found locally and much is imported
- (b) good supply of coal
- (c) nearness of Hull, a good port for importing raw materials and exporting manufactured goods
- (d) flat lands which makes road and rail transport easy, it is also good for growing vegetables and for ~~pasturing~~ cattle.

In the south the iron and steel industries. This great industrial region grew up because

- (a) local iron ore in East of the Pennines.
- (b) good coal and coke supply.
- (c) large number of swift flowing streams from the Pennines to provide power for the bellows in the furnaces.
- (d) gannister for lining furnaces
- (e) thick beds of ~~millstone~~ ^{grit} ~~brick~~ for grindstones

(f) industry is so long established that there is large reservoirs of highly skilled workers. Products ⁱⁿ southern are light steel industries on the Sheaf (tributary of Don) heavy steel industry on the Don.

(W. Riding) Towns

The chief city is Leeds with clothing, leather, glass and soap industries.

Bradford a wool market
Wakefield, Halifax, ~~Halifax~~ Huddersfield
Dewsbury, Bacley, Barnsley to the south is centred on a coal-field.

Butley (steel region) Towns.

The centre is Sheffield noted for cutlery. Doncaster and Rotherham are also towns of this region. To the north of the coal-field are found several lighter industries including silk, artificial silk (rayon), and ~~lace~~ making.

The centres are Derby & Nottingham.
Mansfield has a hosiery industry and
also makes knitted goods. Derby has a
small pottery industry while Nottingham
has a cycle engineering, tobacco and drug
industry. (Pharmaceutical).



A walk in the rain. 1.6.56.

When I was on holiday ⁱⁿ the Isle
Wight, the weather was glorious
^{except} ~~but~~ for one day it ~~was not sunny~~. ~~On~~
^{when} ~~that day~~ there was a steady down-
pour of rain all the time. My mother
and father decided ~~the~~ all of us should
go for a walk starting from Totland
Bay, where we were staying. ~~We~~ walked
to the nearest village (Totland itself.)
^{and} started out for ~~the~~ a larger (Freshwater),
a seaside resort. ~~When~~ walking to
the village on the paths I noticed
that there were a large number of
fat, ugly, looking slugs scattered
about on the paths. ~~It~~ was rather
a dreary walk ~~apart~~ from one or two
unusual aspects, although some of
the birds kept on singing. All the
fields were covered with a new green.

growth of crops, the trees hedges and shrubs were all sprouting new growth. When walking along a narrow path there was a sudden vigorous movement in the grass we all rushed to see what it was. It turned out to be a snake with two little ones following. It looked as if things were brightening up for us because after walking a little bit further we spotted two hares quarrelling in the field. ~~Watching them for a little while~~ One was of them was getting the worst of it, so we frightened them, but what we did not realise was that there were two families watching the fight. Later on we heard a trumpet and round the corner came some hunters in uniform and one or two hounds. The hunt was for a wolf, which had killed some chickens. Eventually we arrived at our destination, a few hours later we

Reading book. ~~destination~~
~~headed~~ for our ~~place~~ at Totland Bay.

Grammar?

V. Fair

4
20

60
90

Monsoon

The mon climate is very similar to the trop climate but the rainfall falls in a different way. This climate is found in India & Burma, N. W. Austral Abyssinia and in Africa. There are small regions N. W. India it also has a monsoon rain. There is cool season with little rain lasting from Nov to Feb; then the temp to get higher and the hot season from Mar to June. The rains break in June and last till October and nearly all the rain falls in

latter area. ✓

Homework.

1. Essays. 1. Freedom of the Press (2) More haste less speed
2. 6 locks 4. To live in a past age.

✓ Whole paper (B) 52 Aut.

3. Discuss activities of Americans chief c/F's

4. Select 1 inland & coastal c/F of U.S. what aided growth.

Homework.

Geography.

23

8. Appalachians.

The Appalachian coal fields extends from (1) Pennsylvania whose output is half that of all the British coal fields together. The mining centre is Pittsburgh. More than one-third of the coal production is used locally for iron and steel industries, while a considerable proportion is sent North for export from the Great Lakes.

1. West Virginia which exports most of its coal.
2. Alabama, is centred on Birmingham, whose coal is used by iron & steel industries. ✓

21

Prairie Provinces.

In Alberta and Saskatchewan there are extensive coal-fields which produce good quality coal for which there is little demand. ✓

Autumn (52) Paper B. Precip.

7.6.56.

Citizenship involves all a man's actions which touch fellow citizens and it affects the well-being of a State. Public life is a situation of power and energy. The ideal State is one where citizens are determined to be part of a community. A man who evades his taxes is a bad citizen so is one who in giving a vote only thinks of his private interest or his is to indifferent to vote at all. Also is the man who evades to be useful to the local government because he will not spare the time. ✓

96 words
100

22

grammar.

7.6.56.

It was a smart little company that assembled to do honour to this very old bachelor. There were the two or three relatives of his that were still living, and eight of his school friends, most of them of a good age, and for most part standing, and in one or two cases of world wide renown. All were dressed in formal black. We were very grave and sorry, but it was not exactly a sad funeral, for we knew that had he lived longer he would certainly have been an invalid, which would have lost his active, restless mind and body ~~also~~ almost entirely.

✓

grammar.

7.6.56.

Autumn⁽⁵²⁾ Paper B.

- d. The ape men found in fire a defence that allowed them to live comparatively safely compared with the earliest man-like apes who could only escape by tree climbing.
- B. The great ice age which perhaps killed off the man apes and certainly left them no trees to live in and made cave-life a necessity.
- b. Several skins would be needed and as needles made of bone have been discovered of that time it is quite likely that they were sewed together and possibility is suggested by the tents of herdsmen camp in Tibet.
- D. Though ape men used caves when possible, this chief need must have been for a movable home. There are still plenty of people with

the same need.

E. It is quite possible that felt may have been used in the Stone Age, though no traces of it remain to day.

F. a scavenger & huntsman, & herdsman.



Monsoon.

Occupations & Vegetations

The monsoon climate is very favourable to the growth of food crop and so the monso lands are thickly populated generally. Monso forests are not so dense as the Equat forests and ^{can} be more easily cleared for agriculture. Many plants of great value to man flourish in the Monso climate including teak, bamboos, palms, fruit-trees (eg mango & grape-fruit) as well as plantains and bananas.

more imp. however are the cereal crops esp rice on wet lands and millet in dryer parts on certain soils cotton flourishes tea & coffee grow well on hills while maize & wheat are sometimes grown as winter crops.

Bumbria.

26.6.56

The region may be divided into 3 parts.

1. Mountain region; this is a domed ridge of old hard rock & granite, from the dome rivers & lakes run out like spokes of a wheel and thus radial drainage is found. Owing to glaciation long narrow ribbon like lakes and hanging valleys are found. Due to its position and its height it receives an annual rainfall of 100 ins with cool summers and severe winter.

The occupa include sheep rearing, tourist ind lead pencil ind (due to local supply of Plumbago), while the lakes form reservoirs for supplying wter to some large towns (Manchester). The region is one of rugged beauty. The only town of any size is Thrawick which has lead pencil ind and caters for tourist.

- 3 Coastal Plains & Eden Valley; The Eden Valley partly separates the slope of L.D. and the Penns. in fact the dome is joined by only the highland shapfell. Some mixed agric and market gard is found in the Eden Valley. while on coastal plain rich cattle pasture is found. Cattle are reared for milk & beef, arable farming for st crops & cereal and the transhumance of sheep in

winter is also important. The cli is mild, damp & equable, the small but quite imp coastall C/F's are centred Mary, Workington, White, the coal is exported chiefly to Ireland esp the shipbuilding ind of Belfast.

3. Barrow & the Furness peninsula in the area iron ore is found and as a result it is an import smelting ^{area} centre, centred on Barrow. Walney Island shelters Barrow and there is an imp. ship building ind. Other ind. include engineering, leather, manuf., paper making, and small woollen ind.

Lancaster & Carlisle is an imp rt town and has a biscuit ind. General much of the red. now belongs to the nation trusts and is a region of great scenic beauty esp some of the highest peaks i.e. Hel. 3,180 ft

scafell fife, 3,200 ft - a skid 3,054 ft - and
the hie the most imp is a, o B, c
generall. Lancastria

Lancashire may be divided considered
under two areas.

11(14)1A The lowlands Gen
Relief.

The plains of bars are gen
red sand stone and clay to heavy
to plough. To the south in Cheshire
however 95% of land is former
pasture. Cato and sheeps are also
grown, the area has more cattle than
any other area of the B.S. and equable
climate and good rainfall together with
the need for supplying the workers
of the cotton land with agric food
has lead to a great dairying ind.

Inds.

- 1 Engineering - esp mach for ^{the} cotton ind
both here and abroad.
- 2 Paper making - esp at bars and in the Ross-
endale fells
- 3 Rubber; - in Manchester
- 4 Glass asbestos, & footwear inds. -
- 5 Chemical ind; - esp at St helens. The ind grew
up thro the presence of salt deposits
- 6 In the borders of Chesh silk manuf is important
- 7 Soap manuf at Port sunlight
- 8 Tanneries found at Warrington.

Eleven Plus.

13.7.56

Essay

Q.1

A place that I have been
interested in recently.

The place I have recently visited was an aerodrome situated on both sides of the London to Portsmouth road at Hartfordshire Ridges. This aerodrome is called Blackbushe, it only has planes there when London airport is full. When I went to Blackbushe it had a huge ^unumber of planes, piston planes and jets, but what caught my eye was three North American Sabres which have one jet and two piston engines. There was, however, more piston planes than jets. There were some huge planes used for military

Essay

13.7.56

purposes and some ordinary passenger planes. There was one plane that was used for practicing in landing and taking off. After an hour of waiting there was a screen of a jet as it going into land, it was also an American plane, called a Starfire, quite a rare plane for this country. The main runway for aircraft to land is parallel to the road and it is a barren airport, therefore it was easy to see the planes on land in the working sheds. I stayed at this airport for over two hours before I realised the time and when I did I had to rush back home for dinner. During the week-end I was busy gardening for my mother so I could not go back to the airport again.

Eleven Plus.

13.9.56

Q.2. Grammar.

2. ~~her~~ ~~but~~ she jammed the loaf hard and fast against her bib and spread the butter with slapping dexterity.
3. I, ~~me~~ Joe, Mrs Joe and I and my sister.
4. here bib sometimes had a pin in it, and sometimes a needle which ~~ever afterwards~~ afterwards got into our mouths.
5. Because it is a very ambiguous passage prone to older days.
1. ~~I under forced orders forseen~~ = under the grievous
2. quarrelling moods.
3. ~~f~~
1. ~~under the grievous circumstances forshadowed means~~ under forced order forseen.
2. squally times means quarrelling moods.
3. a first-aid kind of way, = a nursing way.
4. slapping dexterity = ~~spread~~ spreading quickly.

6. sister: you silly thing.
Joe: ~~Soor!~~ Crumbs!

- Q.3
1. Special. ~~X~~ short
2. ~~silment~~ invalid
3. Houser. Architect. ✓
4. Antique ✓
5. ~~conjuror~~ magician ✓
6. ~~cattle~~ herd
7. agitation ✓
8. century ✓
9. skating. ~~glid~~ X gliding
10. whispering. ✓

1. ~~meal~~ bolt ✓
2. a daisy. ✓
3. ~~denial~~ X
4. asked X

5 far eyes X
6 behind. X

Q5
1. Julius Caesar has nothing to do with Shakespeare and clocks did not strike. X

2. Ambiguous

3. It must have moved. (the cathedral) X

Q6
1. verbs = ~~limits~~ ~~anoun~~ ~~are~~ if.

2. conjunction = well X

2. adverb = to X

3. pronoun = I ✓

4. preposition = see X

The river near my home

The river near my home is called the river "Tina". This river is a very narrow one, only wide enough for canoes and small yachts. The river is a tributary of the Tennet, only a few miles long. The river runs down the lower part of our garden. Along the banks are willow trees and on the ground ^{are} ~~is~~ hundreds of different wild flowers making a very picturesque river. The banks look this best when it is spring and everything is new. The sun shines through the trees and the river sends reflected light onto the banks. The river banks are a very nice place especially for a quite picnic and for any courting couples.

quiet

couples

✓ word

15/20

lan. C/F

cotton ind

B

The main reasons why cotton is made in Lanc are

1. Lanc faces N. Am main source of raw cotton
2. Lanc has a damp clim which prevents the cotton from rotting in the sun
3. a very good port in Liverp for imp^t & exp^t, collected by ship canal to Lanc is 20 miles inland
4. plenty of local coal
5. a pop with an inherited skill for spinning & weaving
6. flat land making trans easy
7. grassland for rearing cattle supplying milk and dairy prod for factory workers. Flat land also helps tillage agric
8. In the Ross Fells soft water is found for the dyeing of cotton.

8 salt dep in chesh - the chief ingred in making dyes

Point of ind.

The weaving of cotton is done in a group of towns round Preston. These incl Preston Blackburn Accrington & Bury. The spin towns are around Manch, and include Bolton, Berrington, Ross, Oldham, Ash, Stain Nide & Stockport. The dyeing is carried in the Ross Fells between spinning & weaving

live
Lanc is a great centre for raw cotton. Nowadays America has taken 2nd place to Egypt the source of raw cotton it is also a great exporting port to all over the world. From its miles of docks go out wool & steel goods from Yorks for the N Staff hardware from Staffs

chems from chesh, lace from Nott
and a variety of goods from all over
England. besides cotton & imp wool
from Irish dairy prod from Ireln tin
ore from Bolivia and many things
from Am incl wheat, bacon, lard,
linseed, wood pulp, timber, hides etc.
It also handle 1/3 of Brit-passenger
traffic. In liver there are flour mills
sugar refineries, and batteries for
the many of cattle, sheep, foodstuffs
and margarine. Up liver at
the head of the Mersey is Birken
famous for ship building

in Reading.

c. Why are you not in Espagne? Because
I have asked my doctor.

d. Have you asked for a reply to the letter.

e. Have you asked not had some apples
to day.

39 n'avez-vous pas eu Vous avez eu - you have
avez-vous eu - have you had

1. This chap 25, 26, 2acc of Thom is bucket
3. Geog, hancs.

4. gen map of N. Zealand.

5. Work of a farmer.

6. Review at Chatham - Pritchard.

7. Pritch Ex C p 20.

8. Construct 6 sentences showing 6 different
pronouns

9. learn donner.

10. into English.

a. j'ai donné mes gants à mon frère

b. le lendemain je vais au dentiste.

c. le fermier et sa sœur ont des livres dans
l'auto

d. c'est un coup de hasard! Marmère a
brulé son chapeau.

e. quelle heure est-il? Il est sept heures
et demi. *Il habite*

11. into French.

a. These books are not lost.

b. My uncle's garden is fine. He lives in a house

Everything indicated that the coming event was one of no ordinary importance. There were the sentries, keeping the ground, the servants attending to the wants of ladies, and the sergeants running here and everywhere. Colonel Bulder himself was there, with a very red face, as if to show that it was indeed a very special occasion. Mr Pickirich and his companions secured a place in the front row, and waited patiently for two hours.

Work of a farmer
(what work).

- 1 The work of a farmer is very hard especially if it is an unrewarded season.
2. Should the farmer be payed more money as the public people depend so much on the food that the farmers grow and harvest

1

84 London Street,
Reading,
Berks

67B London Road
Reading Berks.

62070

The number of animals which with ordinary tact and kindness can be tamed by man is so great, that the range of possible pets would seem almost co-extensive with the limits of the animal world. But tame tigers must, as a rule, remain a luxury for sultans and Sarah Bernhardts, and the sociable bear be left to the professional gentlemen who make a living from his society. We say "as a rule", not without reason, because there is hardly any limit to an Englishman's fancy for pets. The writer was requested last year to act as a friendly broker to bid for the bear which found its way so often to the London Police courts.

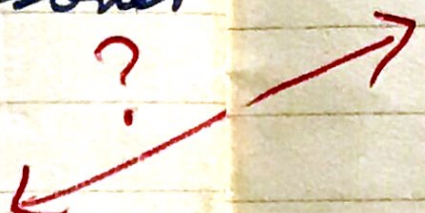
The effects of the loss of Suez.

1. The loss of the ~~Suez~~ would cause an ~~enormous~~ upheaval of all the ships bringing imports to the British Isles from the other side of the world. The course would be changed and the ships would have to go round the coast of Africa.
2. It would also effect the passenger ships, to the effect of making any journey to the East a day and a half longer (it roughly takes a one and a half days to travel round Africa).
3. My own opinion of the Suez is that if it was lost, the air would be the aircraft transport would be a quick and efficient means of imports and exports, and passengers. Apart from the quickness of planes, I think it would be much cheaper

because the ships would have
to go round Africa. ✓
Richard I. 9/20//

Richard I succeeded his father Henry II.
On the day of his coronation at
Westminster, there was a terrible massacre
of the Jews in all the large towns.
The Jews were accused of practising
witchcraft and murdering children.
Richard was on his way home from
a crusade, and was made prisoner
by the Duke of Austria.

Insufficient



Homework.

History.

Richard I.

25.9.56

2,

Richard succeeded his father Henry II
on the day of his coronation at West-
minster, there was a terrible massacre
of the Jews in all the large towns.
The Jews were accused of practising
witchcraft and murdering children.
Richard was on ^{his way} home from a crusade
and was made prisoner by the Duke
of Austria. Richard was mortally
wounded in France by an arrow and
died at Fontevault and was buried
there at his father's feet.

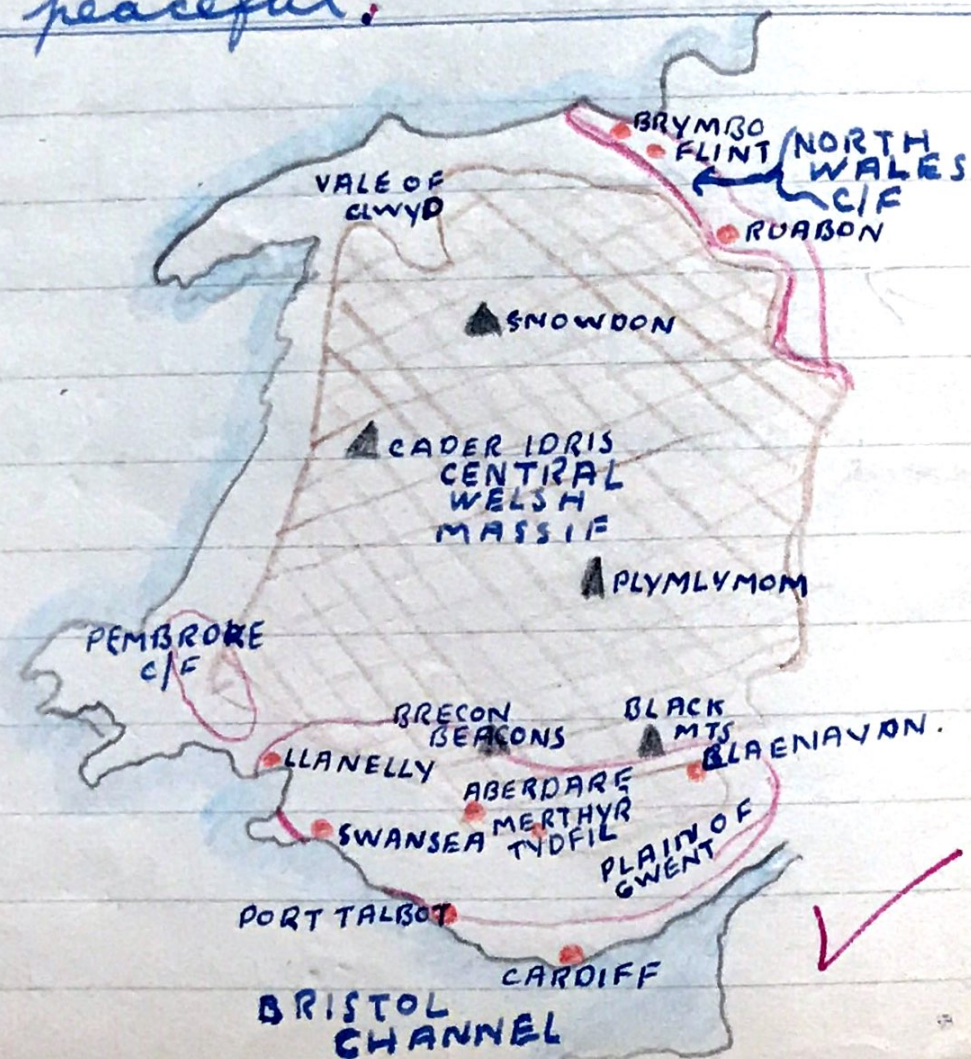
80
70

8/20//

History. 25.9.56.
 Why the Jews were
~~persecuted~~. persecuted.

1. The Jews were persecuted because they were said to have been practising witchcraft and murdering people and causing a lot of trouble whenever they could. When they were persecuted all was peaceful? ✓

Wales.



North Wales. 25.9.56 Date?

Wales may be divided into ^{three} ~~3~~ areas.
 N. Wales.
 Climate

North Wales has a mild climate and a fairly heavy rainfall. ✓
 Agriculture.

The chief form of agriculture is cattle in the Vale of Clwyd. Three types of cattle are found ~~are~~ dairying, beef, and prize. ✓

Industries.

The industries of N. Wales are centred on N. Wales c/f. The chief centres are Brynbo - iron smelting, Flint - chemicals, silk, and paper making, Ruabon - engineering and brick making. ✓

S. Wales.

This is a region of old hard rock and granite. Owing to its height it receives very heavy rainfall - 100" per year, it is bleak, barren, forbidding and is sparsely populated. ^{But} because there is little for the people to do, communications are bad and little produce will grow.

The chief occupations are sheep rearing on the mountains a little farming in the sheltered valleys quarrying for granite and slate and a tourist industry. Central Wales also contains the main reservoirs for the supply to the Midlands.

S. Wales. c/f.

The S. Wales c/f is shaped like a pie-dish and the importance to S. Wales is due entirely to it. The c/f lies chiefly in the

mountains ^{and} rivers have cut deep valleys are in the c/f which leads to the coal being easily mined but makes communication between the valleys difficult. Where they converge and give access to the coastal plains focal towns have sprung up e.g. Cardiff, Newport and Swansea.
Industry. ✓

The coal field produces four types of coal, - anthracite, coking coal, steam coal, and lignite. The great industry of the c/f is iron smelting. Deposits of iron ore were found in the north of the c/f but became exhausted and now comes from Spain and Bolivia limestone needed to help smelting is also found. The four centres of smelting are:- Swansea, ^{New} Port Talbot, Llanelli. Llanelli is one of the greatest centres in the world, Swansea has tin plating, zinc plating, (galvanised iron), and nickel plating.

Other industries are ship repairing, oil refining, sugar refining. Other centres on the coal-field include Aberdare, Blaenavon, Pontypool, Merthyr Tydfil, Rhondda.

Agriculture.

The hardier cereal crops (barley, oats), are grown on the Plain of ~~St~~ Lwent while milk and dairy products are also important for the industrial towns. Fishing is also found.

feud, feud, feud, feud, feud, feud.

their, their, their, their, their, their.

three, three, three, three, three, three.

The Fens.

Physical Features.

The Fens are a flat plain surrounding the Wash covered with fertile alluvial soil. At one time it formed a barrier to the progress of man but the marshes have largely been drained and the region is one of the most fertile in the British Isles. Some islands of gravel are found and in olden times they were used ^{as refuges} for persecuted people.

Industry.

There are no major industries in the Fens. The chief towns are:- Cambridge (university town), Peterborough (brick making centre), Kings Lynn (a small port at the mouth of the Great Ouse), Ely (a cathedral town).

Agriculture.

The chief occupation is farming. All the farms are small - generally between 50 and 100 acres. It is the type of farming with oats, barley, sugar-beet, wheat and potatoes. Cattle are important for beef and some are pastured for milk for London. Sheep rearing is important on the chalk scarp, while fruit particularly strawberries, poultry and bulbs are also important.

Telephone

Its uses and abuses.

It is ^{What?} probably more important to country dwellers than town dwellers as it is easy to tell friends ~~not to come to them~~ to cancel a date because they are going out unexpectedly and it enables easy contact with their trade people. The telephone is very useful if one is

in trouble or ill for either calling the doctor or the nearest hospital - also for sending messages to relatives at ~~it~~ ⁱⁿ an emergency. It is, in social uses, a very useful thing because one can phone some relatives who have moved to another region. Perhaps the trans-Atlantic telephone are very expensive but are useful for real emergency. There are some people who abuse the telephone; ^{for example} such that they phone their friends, who ^{live} only a few houses away; ^{their} ^{pestering} there are also some people who keep pestering the telephonist with stupid questions, which are easily thought out, or ~~telling them that their neighbours have moved or something in that line.~~ There are many ways which a person abuses the telephone, but nowadays the cost of keeping them ^{is} so high that people cannot afford to use money with such stupid calls.

The telephone, in my opinion, has one or two disadvantages but if only for the sake of its usefulness in emergencies it is a necessity in present day life.

Letter.

Messrs

Barnes & Davis,
Travel Agency,
← Friar St.,
← Reading.

47, Windermere Road,
Reading,
Berks.

27.9.56.

Dear Sir,

Would you please forward all details of the tour of France during the month of September 1957. I enclose stamps for postage, and would be glad of your reply as soon as possible, to enable me to book.

9/20

Yours respectfully,
Allan R. Pellew.

Grammar.

27.9.56.

- 1 We all hope that Queen Elizabeth's reign will be a long and glorious one.
- 2 The ~~same~~ rain came down with terrific force.
- 3 The rider tied the horse by its rein to a post and went away.
- 4 My sister was given consent to get engaged.
- 5 There was a terrific ~~fixed~~ ^{run} to beat the opposing team in football.
- 6 Two boys were ^{having a} quarrel over an apple.
- 7 The house for sale consists ^{of} twelve rooms.
- 8 The boy asked what ~~was~~ contained in the barrel.

69/120

15/20

climates of the World

4.10.56.



- EQUATORIAL CLI.
- TROPICAL CLI.
- MONSOON CLI.
- COOL CLI
- ~~M~~EDITERRANEAN
- HOT DESERT.
- TEMPERATE CLI.
- TEMP GRASSLANDS.

Med Blim

Date?

As the sun whose rays of the equator the main wind belts of the World move with it. This gives rise to the M.B. In winter these areas come under the influence of W. winds and thus enjoy moist mild winters. The summers are gen hot and dry.
less people

In the climate plants are grown that grow chiefly in winter and are able to retain their ripeness during summer. The plants are the vine, grapes, orange, lemon, peaches, apricots, pears, nuts such as almonds, rice grows on irrigated land and wheat is also found.

Homework.

South West Peninsula. 2.10.56

The South-West Peninsula comprises the counties of Devon, Cornwall and Somerset. It is a rolling plateau rising to the north and reaching its greatest heights of now the tops of Dartmoor, Bodmin Moors. Much of the region is covered by moorland and the region consists chiefly of sandstone and slaty rock with protrusions of granite. The chief of these granite masses are Dartmoor, Bodmin Moor, Exmoor, and Lands End. The Quantock Hills of Somerset are a detached mass of old rock similarly to Exmoor.
climate.

In winter the peninsula lies in the mildest part of the British Isles and snow and frost are practically

unknown. ⁱⁿ the sheltered valleys along the south coast, although the north and higher parts is exposed to strong cold winds. The region has a high rainfall due to the average January temperature south west wind belt. The average January temperature is 8° to 10° higher than London.

Occupations.

There are no major industries largely due to (a) no coal. (b) no ore (c) there are no ports suitable for assembly of raw materials or export of manufactured articles.

Mining.

Cornwall has long been noted for minerals particularly round Camborne and Redruth. The chief

minerals are tin & copper. These industries are practically extinct due to cheap foreign competition. The mining of china clay is important especially at St Austell and is shipped from a number of small ports (e.g.) Fowey, Par, Bosse, and Charleston. Good quality slate is quarried. Root crops are grown particularly in sandy soil. Devon, Cornwall and Somerset are dairying counties and pasturing of milk is important. Much of London's milk comes from Somerset. Potatoes are grown at Lands End, and market gardening is important. The Lundy Isles are important for vegetables and cut flowers for London markets; this is due to splendid railway communication. The railways are governed to an unusual extent to the geological conditions and hills.

to two to retain detail

Cumbria

27.6.56.

A = DERWENTWATER.

B = ULLSWATER.

C = WINDERMERE
MARYPORT

D = CONISTON

1. HELVELLYN

2. SKIDDAW

3. SCA Fell.

WORKINGTON

WHITE
HARVEY

COALFIELD

IRON
BARROW

RED
SOLWAY PLAIN

2
KESWICK

A

D

3

D

C